classmate

Norwegain (norsk)

INDEX

E: Rahul Kumar STD.: ~~9th~~ SEC.: _____ ROLL NO.: _____ SUB.: ~~Hindi~~

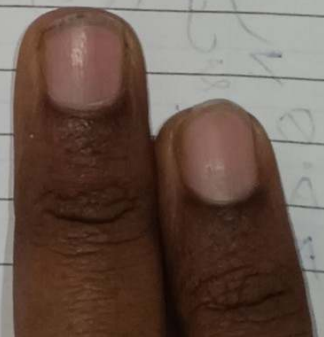
No.	Date	Title	Page No.	Teacher's Sign / Remarks

Alfabet

- Total number of alfabet → 29

- Aa (aa)
  Bb (b-h)
  Cc (c-h)
  Dd (d-h)
  Ee (a-h)
  Ff (f)
  Gg (gah)
  Hh (ho)
  Ii (ee)
  Jj (y-h)
  Kk (khw)
  Ll (l)
  Mm (m)
  Nn (n)
  Oo (u')
  Pp (p-h)
  Qq (khew)
  Rr (r)
  Ss (s)
  Tt (t'. the)
  Uu (u')
  Vv (v-h)
  Ww (double du ya)
  Xx (x)
  Yy (ee)
  Zz (sel)
  Øø (ø')
  Åå (oaa)
  Æ æ (aa)

1 En	21 → Tjueen
2 To	121 → En hundre og tjueen
3 Tre	241 → To hundre og førtien
4 fire	1021 → Tusen tjuean
5 fem	2122 → To tusen en hundre og tjueto
6 Seks	
7 Sju	
8 Åtte	100 → en hundre, hundre, ett hundre
9 Ni	
10 Ti	
11 elleva	
12 Tolv	
13 Tretten	
14 fjoten	
15 femten	
16 Seksten	
17 ~~Sytte~~ Sytten	
18 Atten	
19 Nitten	
20 Tjue	
30 Tredva	
40 Førti	
50 fifty	
60 Seksti	
70 Søtti	
80 Åtti	
90 Nitti	
100 Hundre (En hundre)	
200 To hundre	
1000 Tusen	
2000 To tusen	



word → sig. indefinite word

* formation of definite singular word
⇒ If word is maskulin substantiv → word + en
⇒ If word is feminine substantiv → word + a(ei)
⇒ If word is neutrum substantiv → word + et

* formation of plural definite word
⇒ word + ene

Substantiv

. There are tre types of substantiv on the basis of gender

(i) Maskulin
→ Refer to male person, animal and inanimate objects
eg: en bok, en mann, en gutt

(ii) feminin substantive
→ Refer to female person, animal og inanimate objects
eg: ei bok, ei dør, ei jente

(iii) Neutrum substantiv
→ Noun that do not refer either male or female and they refer ~~an~~ inanimate objects.
eg: et bord, et hus, et eple

Artikkel

There are to types of artikkel

(i) Indefinite artikkel

→ en, ei eller og et

- 'en' use in → maskulin
  'ei' use in → feminin
  et use in → neutrum

(ii) Definite artikkel

→ Indefinite artikkel use as definite artikkel by using it as suffix of noun.

- In maskulin → noun + en
- In feminin → noun + a (for ei)
- In neutrum → noun + et

Pronoun

* Subject form
  - Jeg → I
  - Du → you (For one person)
  - Han → he
  - Hun → she
  - den → it (m/f)
  - det → it (n)
  - Vi → we
  - dere → you (plural)
  - de → they

* Object form
  - meg → me
  - deg → you (single)
  - dere → you (plural)
  - ham → him
  - henne → her
  - den → it (m/f)
  - det → it (n)
  - oss → us
  - dem → them

* possenssive pronoun

  - Min → my/mine (s. m/f)
  - Mi → my/mine (s. f)
  - Mitt → my/mine (s. n)
  - Mine → my/mine (plural)

- Din → your/yours (s. m/f)
- Di → your/yours (s. f)
- Ditt → your/yours (s. n)
- Dine → your/yours (plural)
- hans → his
- hennes → her/hers
- dens → its (m/f)
- dets → its (n)
- vår → our (si. m/f)
- vårt → our (si. n)
- våre → our (plural)
- deres → your/yours (Pural)
- ~~dee~~ deres → their/t

* Reflexive pronouns

- Meg selv → myself
- deg selv → yourself
- seg selv → himself/herself/ ~~ithe~~ itself
- Oss selv → ourselves
- dere selv → yourselves
- seg selv → themselves

* Demonstrative pronoun

- Denne → this (s. m/f)
- Dette → this (s. n)
- Disse → these (plural)
- den → that (s. m/f)
- det → that (s. n)
- de → those (plural)

Helping Verb

- er → is/are
- har → has/have, has been, have been
- var → was/were
- hadde → had, had been
- ha → have (future tense)
- burde → should , ~~want → ville, ønske~~
- må → must
- ville → would
- kan → can
- skal/vil → use in future tense
- skal → for planned future
- vil → for future desire
- trenger → need

note:- In a sentence with helping verb want, should, would, can, need and must, if main verb is present it must be in v, form (base form)

To want → Å ville, Å ønske (polite)

Tense

* ~~Simple~~ present tense

(1) Simple present / continuous

(i) S + V_1 + (ikke)
(ii) V_1 + S + (ikke)
(iii) Q + V_1 + S + (ikke)

(2) present perfect

(i) S + har + (ikke) + V_4
(ii) Har + S + (ikke) + V_4
(iii) Q + har + S + (ikke) + V_4

(3) perfect contineous

(i) S + har + (ikke) + V_4 + (siden/fra) + (kl.time)
+ (period)

(ii) Har + S + (ikke) + V_4 ---

(iii) Q + har + S + (ikke) + V_4 ---

* past tense

(1) Simple / contineous

(i) S + V_3 + (ikke)
(ii) V_3 + S + (ikke)
(iii) Q + V_3 + S + (ikke)

(2) Past perfect contineous

(i) S + hadde + (ikke) + V4
(ii) Hadde + S + (ikke) + V4
(iii) Q + hadde + S + (ikke) + V4

(3) past perfect contineous

(i) S + hadde + (ikke) + V4 - - - -
(ii) Hadde + S + (ikke) + V4 - ——
(iii) Q + hadde + S + (ikke) + V4 - - - —

* future tense

(1) Simple/contineous

(i) S + vil/skal + (ikke) + V1
(ii) vil/skal + S + (ikke) + V1
(iii) Q + vil/skal + S + (ikke) + V1

(2) perfect

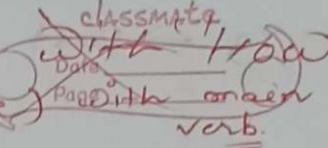
(i) S + vil/skal + (ikke) + ha + V3
(ii) vil/skal + S + (ikke) + ha + V3
(iii) Q + vil/skal + S + (ikke) + ha + V3

and also ~~had~~ and has is used.

past present

When someone ask feeling about subject with 'HOW' then med is used (present/past tense) med → with

classmate



with another verb

Question word

(i) hvorfor → why
(ii) hvordan → HOW, når → ~~where~~ When
(iii) hva (va) → what
(iv) hvem → who, hvor → where

Imperative verb

- They often appear at the beginning of a sentence

- An imperative verb is a verb that gives a command, instruction, request or advice It is sometime similar to base verb but without Å. And sometime we need to remove -e (last letter) from base verb

eg: Gå hjem (Go home)
Spis maten din (Eat your food)

note: In simple or continuous past ~~or~~ present tense (with a main verb) when definite subject show general feeling then we use def. and if personal feeling then we use its object form. and also hadde (past) and har (present) is used

- In simple ~~or continuous~~ past or present tense (without main verb) ~~&~~ when someone ask ~~with question~~ definite subject about their general feeling or with 'HOW' then def ~~and~~ is used, personal feeling

V_1 → base v, V_2 → present tense
V_3 → past tense, V_4 → Participle Past

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4
· Å være	er	var	vært
· Å gå (go, walking)	går	gikk	gått
· Å spise	spiser	spiste	spist
· Å snakke	snakker	snakket	snakket
· Å gjøre (to do)	gjør	gjorde	gjort
Å se (to see)	ser	så	sett
Å ha (to have)	har	hadde	hatt
Å vite	vet	visste	visst
Å skrive (to write)	skriver	skrev	skrevet
Å lese (to read)	leser	leste	lest
Å sove	sover	~~sovet~~ sov	sovet
Å drikke	drikker	drak	drukket
Å begynne (to start)	begynner	begynte	begynt
Å forstå	forstår	forstod	forstått

• If there is two main verbs in simple/continuous tense then one verb must be in V_1 form (without -å)

• V_2 and V_1 are also use as noun (maximum time)

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4
• å finne (to find)	finner	fant	funnet
å hjelpe (to help)	hjelper	hjalp	hjulpet
å vente (to wait)	venter	ventet	ventet
å bo (to live)	bor	bodde	bodd
å tro (to belive)	tror	trodde	trodd
å måtte (must)	må	måtte	måttet
å ville (want to)	vil	ville	villet
å komm (to come)	kommer	kom	kommet
å lage (to make)	lager	laget	laget
å kjøpe (to buy)	kjøper	kjøpte	kjøpt
å selge (to sell)	selger	solgte	solgt

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4
å vaske (to wash)	vasker	vasket	vasket
å åpne (to open)	åpner	åpnet	åpnet
å lukke (to close)	lukker	lukket	lukket
å sove (to sleep)	sover	sov	sovet
å høre (to hear)	hører	hørte	hørt
å synge (to sing)	synger	sang	sunget
å danse (to dance)	danser	danset	danset
å spørre (to ask)	spør	spurte	spurt
å svare (to answer)	svarer	svarta	svart
å arbeid (to work)	arbeider	arbeidet	arbeidet

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4
å le (to laugh)	ler	lo	ledd
å stå	står	sto	stått

- Ha det bra → goodbye
- God helg → (Have) a nice weekend
- vær så snill → please
- Bare hyggelig → (you're) welcome
- Det går bra med (~~subje~~ meg) → I'm alright (object form)
- Det går bra → It's alright
- Ha det → Bye

- Har and hadde is used in simple/continuous present and past tense to show ~~definite~~ subject's feeling. Det is used with general feeling

~~* Some nork sentences that don't also have unique means (simple mean I know here is unique~~ mean)

*

* Some unique ~~nnnnnn~~ norsk senfences fomation

(1.) S + h.v + fine
⇒ S + har/hadde + det + bra

(2) How + h.v + S
⇒ hvordan + har/hadde + S + det + (relation)

(3) S + h.v + alright
⇒ Det går/gikk bra med + object (or possensive)

note:- here 1 to 3 s mean definite subject form or animate possesive form ~~but~~ and h.v mean am, is, are ~~living~~ was and were.

- God morgen → Good morning
- God ettermiddag → Good afternoon
- God dag → Good afternoon
- God kveld → Good evening
- God natt → Good night
- dag → day
- i dag → Today
- i morgen → tomorrow
- i går → yesterday
- søndag → sunday
- mandag → Monday
- ~~tie~~ tirsdag → Tuesday
- onsdag → Wednesday
- Torsdag → Thursday
- fredag → Friday
- lørdag → saturday
- Beklager → sorry
- kanskje → maybe, perhaps
- gutt → ~~bed~~ boy
- jenta → girl
- kvinne
- for → too, because, what
- sol → sun
- varm → hot
- like(v) → like
- spille(v) → play
- til → to, for
- se på(v) → watch
- hjemme → home
- eksamen(v) → exam

- nåværende → present
- fraværende → absent
- fra → from
- navn → name
- dør → door
- så → so
- marked → market
- på → on
- Å snu → to turn (v)
- slå av → turn off
- slå på → turn on
- ost → cheese
- mat → food, meal
- godt → nice, good, tasty
- mer → more
- regning → bill
- unnskyld → sorry, excuse me
- kald → cold
- meny → menu
- fisk → fish
- servitør → waiter
- Apotek → pharmacy
- borte → over, away
- der borte → over there
- men → but
- også → also
- stasjon → station